

Pancoast (Jos)

CHARGE

TO

THE GRADUATES

OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA;

DELIVERED MARCH 10, 1855,

BY

PROFESSOR JOSEPH PANCOAST.

WITH

A LIST OF THE GRADUATES.

Published by the Graduating Class.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 6, 1855.*

PROF. J. PANCOAST:

SIR:—At a meeting of the Graduating Class of Jefferson Medical College, this morning, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to wait on you, and solicit a copy of your Valedictory Address for publication.

Permit us to express our own wish, in connection with that of our constituents, that you will furnish us with a copy at your earliest convenience.

Very Respectfully,

E. MILES WILLETT, A. M., *Ky., Chairman.*

WM. HOSKINS, *Va.*

THOMAS J. ALLEN, *Tenn.*

SAMUEL M. SPROUL, *Mo.*

SAMUEL LOGAN, *Pa.*

B. M. FAILOR, *Ohio.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March 7, 1855.*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the request made by you and the class which you represent, I have the honor of delivering into your hands a copy of my address to the Graduates of this session.

With the sincerest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of you all, I remain,

Very faithfully and truly, yours,

JOSEPH PANCOAST.

Messrs. E. MILES WILLETT,

WM. HOSKINS,

THOS. J. ALLEN,

SAMUEL M. SPROUL,

SAMUEL LOGAN,

B. M. FAILOR,

Committee of the Graduates.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

FOR the third time, gentlemen, with an interval of seven years between the previous occasions, I arise in my place to address, in behalf of my colleagues, a class of graduates from Jefferson Medical College: and in consequence of this being the last opportunity on which we can meet together, the discharge of this duty, otherwise so pleasing in itself, is not unmingled with some feeling of sadness.

Yet the remembrance of your kindness, displayed in various ways, of the confidence you have reposed in your teachers, the knowledge we possess of your unwearied and earnest devotion to the exacting studies you have just passed through, and the success that has crowned that devotion, cause, on the other hand, our breasts to glow with a sensation akin to pride and exultation.

We have struggled—how successfully the ceremonial of this day makes manifest—to prepare you for the high honors just conferred upon you; and we sincerely believe that you have enjoyed every desirable opportunity for preparing yourselves for the discharge of the important functions that you are about to assume.

Of my colleagues in the faculty, it would, on this occasion, hardly become me further to speak, and to you it could scarcely be necessary that I should. This much, however, it may not be inappropriate for me to say, that, having labored for you at every sacrifice of time and comfort, and occasionally of even health itself, in order to render you, as far as practicable, sharers with themselves, in the knowledge they have gained by long

years of study and careful observation, there are none—not even the private instructors of your own choosing, scarcely even those from whom you derive your lineage—who more rejoice in your present successes, or can be more anxious for your future welfare.

Feeling then thus interested in you, and knowing well your qualifications, we hail with joy your advent into the ranks of our profession, and bid you welcome, thrice welcome, as co-equals with ourselves, and fellow-laborers in the great mission to which you are this day dedicated.

And though the relations which have so long existed between us as teachers and pupils have this day been dissolved, we are still desirous, if it be possible, to give you some few words of parting counsel that may incite to subsequent reflection, something that you may apply in aid of your future advancement.

This we are the more naturally inclined to do, for, as your instructors, we have taught ourselves not to look upon you as young gentlemen and students merely, to come and go, and be forgotten with the changing seasons, but as what we can see you in the future capable of becoming—the men of eminence and distinction, planted thickly over this wide land, who may give tone and lead opinion in the circles in which they are to move.

That it is possible for you to become the possessors of such influence we well know, from the wide opportunity which has been afforded us in this respect for observation. For we hold it to be scarcely possible that there can be any community, in either town or country, in which the high-minded, conscientious, well-educated physician is seen exercising his profession aright, giving himself with self-sacrificing devotion to the sick bed, and dispensing that charity to the poor and suffering which is an acknowledged heritage in the profession, without finding the benevolent and the good rallying around, to honor and sustain him.

The healthy and the strong will seek his acquaintance for the general intelligence that he is supposed to possess; the sick and enfeebled will look for him as the messenger of health, till, finally, when he shall have proved himself worthy of all confidence, he will find the barriers which artificially divide society melted down before him, and himself becoming a welcome guest at every board.

But, gentlemen, to be able to attain so lofty and enviable a position in a community into which you may be thrown as a stranger, or in one in which you but yesterday held the humble place of a student, is no light or easy task, and the fact that it is possible to do so, is a grand confirmation of the value of that change of position you have now accomplished, that allows you to step forth, as it were, another being, upon a new stage and with controlling influence.

In my introductory address to you of last Autumn, I shadowed out to you the possibility of such a change. I told you that you came to us in that period of the year when the dropping leaves were scattered about by the nipping winds, when the stunted grass was sinking down into the earth, when dreary winter itself was soon to be upon us, with its shrill blasts whistling dirges over the death of the past, but at the same time heralding in the glorious resurrection of the Spring, when the soil would be again the more richly decked with bud and blossom and fruit. And I asked you then, my friends, if you had not, like the goodly trees of the forest, some changes to make, in order that you might be enrobed anew when the Spring should reach us? some crude opinions to be displaced by the cool demonstrative touch of truthful science? any necessity for having the soil of the mind deeply stirred for receiving such seeds of knowledge as might, before the circle of the session should have closed, spring up with so luxuriant a growth as to give the promise of a glorious and fruitful future?

Well, the spring-time has now come; and in the success of you who sit before me, whom I so addressed—nearly 260 in number—may I not find the answer to my question?

Introvert your senses for a moment; look each one of you upon his own bright mental tablet. Between the closing Fall and the opening Spring-time, how numerous and how valuable are the inscriptions which science and observation have recorded there! Dim and misty as they may now appear to you, in the whirl and excitement attendant upon this occasion, you may not be fully conscious of the treasure they form—a treasure which fortune cannot wrest from you—a treasure of which time can only heighten the value, as every year's experience shall reveal its worth—a treasure which, if properly and perse-

veringly employed, can scarcely fail to lead you into a high place in the estimation of your fellow-men.

You have grown beyond the need of further scholastic counsel, and depart from us now as so many argosies, richly laden, to be driven whithersoever tide and wind may bear. You are now to be each one his own pilot and helmsman, and may prepare for many, and, perhaps, dearly-bought lessons in the great school of experience, in which you are individually to be learners. We cannot longer be by your side, to lend you a helping hand in difficulty and in danger; but we would, if it were in our power, do that which would prove of infinitely more advantage to you—arouse and confirm in you the fixed purpose, the unconquerable energy, the indefatigable industry which ought soon to procure for you, as they have done for others, the adequate amount of experience to enable you to meet successfully all emergencies.

You already know very thoroughly the construction of the physical frame of man in all its parts. But of his intellectual capabilities, of the power of his spirit to raise itself up to a height equal to the achievement of things which may now seem to you impracticable, you have yet to learn. With this power you must yet be better acquainted. You may have been familiar with it to some extent, as the still small voice stirring you unbidden in the quiet of the country as in the populous streets, and prompting you, perchance at the sacrifice of some present enjoyment, to put forth for some prize that you might desire to gain, a greater exertion than had been your wont. But you must cultivate a close intimacy with this gentle counsellor, and heed its chidings when the natural indolence of man would incline you to falter in the constant prosecution of those dry and stern studies that all have found necessary to pave the way to distinction. How it will counsel you not to cease your exertions, should your future seem dark and discouraging, and spur you on when you are disposed to flag! Entreat it then gently, and heed it well when its promptings are confined within the sphere of legitimate ambition. For, as you respond to it, it may be a spirit of good, or be converted into a spirit of evil.

It is natural to you now—loosed from your moorings, adrift as you must now feel, upon the sea of life, helpless as some may

think themselves, perhaps, and friendless—to desire to lean upon others for all assistance in starting, and think that you can do little of yourselves. Do not entertain this idea of your own helplessness, I entreat you.

All patronage is at best uncertain and capricious, and too often, in the times of severest trial, proves a broken reed. Such an idea would have a tendency to lead you away from that earnest and steadfast cultivation of all those mental and bodily powers, which, when they are thoroughly developed, enable every man of ordinary capacity to become the artificer of his own fortune, and to stand alone as a distinct integer in the world. These powers are far from being alike in all, without being necessarily, therefore, of greater or less value.

In some, they are much slower in coming to maturity of expression, and require longer, and more earnest, and more constant study for their full development. But, in such cases, give to them the cultivation that they need, and their possessor may, in the end, find himself as well, perhaps better, rewarded, than he who prided himself upon the possession of more brilliant endowments.

I am fully impressed with the belief that no one is uselessly created; that there is some niche in the great temple of the world that the natural endowments of every one, if properly expanded, would enable him to fill with honor to himself, and advantage to his race. But these niches are found of all sizes, and placed at various elevations. Were you to remain as you now are at the outset of life, without further development, a small niche, and the lowest station would be the one in which you would rest.

Form then, let me entreat you, the ennobling resolution—ay, and right early too—from this moment, if possible, to endeavor to win station and renown, by every exertion of mind and body that you are capable of making.

This is a resolution that many have taken, and found themselves, unhappily, too infirm of purpose to sustain.

But I sincerely believe that few have attained distinction in any walk of life, who have not, instead of trusting to the doubtful favors of accident or fortune, early resolved to win fame, and merit distinction, despite of circumstances.

With such a resolution, early taken, and perseveringly main-

tained, you may almost, I believe, fashion as you wish your own fate; without it, like the passive block, you must have it fashioned for you by chance and circumstance.

You may either soar or stoop,
Fall or triumph, stand or droop;
You may either serve or govern,
May be slave, or may be sovereign;
May in fine be block or wedge,
May be anvil, or be sledge.

For these many cogent reasons I would have you, then, to acquire knowledge of every kind, that is in any legitimate way connected with your profession. You will thus not only be constantly augmenting your store, but will also gain that of which you can now hardly appreciate the value, a continually increasing power and facility of acquisition. Although, by the pursuance of such a course, you may feel confident, if life and health be permitted you, of reaching some honorable station, you cannot now divine in which of the various departments of the profession it will be. For,

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will.

But for the man who makes no attempt to hew for himself a desirable end, I have yet to learn that there is any power—especially any benignant one—to shape it for him.

For such purposes books on all the various branches of Medicine, the best that the world has yet ever seen—of more value to you than all the lore accumulated between the times of Hippocrates and Galen—lie completely within your reach.

Let them, for a long time to come, be your constant companions. Study attentively the most approved authors, and try to teach yourselves, what men of trustworthy eminence would themselves direct you to do, in every interesting or embarrassing case that you meet with in practice. Your education cannot possibly be considered complete till it is thus far extended. When you find authorities to differ, or when cases are presented of altogether novel forms and complications, there will be ample room and verge enough for the exercise of your own powers of observation and independent action. I would by no means have you to be imitators and followers of great names and popular doctrines merely; but I would entreat you to guard

well against a too strong and vain propensity to innovation. That is the role of the ignorant and the empiric, who are bold and innovating because they do not know enough to be conscious of the depth of their own incompetency. But when you feel for good reasons disposed to depart from the beaten track that the wise and learned and experienced in our profession direct you to follow, weigh, and re-weigh well, the reasons that induce you to make this departure; read and observe more extensively, if possible, to get a broader basis for your views; and enter into any new course of practice with great cautiousness, lest you go astray. Trust not too much to the insidious temptation of genius, fancied or real, to do something new and startling, and train yourselves to a disbelief in the possession of any intuitive wisdom. Great and valuable things are not often achieved in our profession, or indeed in any other, save by careful observation and the most painstaking and industrious application.

Labor—labor—unceasing, intelligent labor—that is the only “open sesame” to a triumphant career in any pursuit in which great success is really desirable.

We are all too much given in this world to attribute the success, even of men of unquestioned genius, to that endowment. As if genius alone, great and glorious gift as to some of its possessors it has undoubtedly proven, were all in all, capable of supplying all deficiencies, even imperfect education and slothful habits of mind. This truth you may consider at least certain, that the greatest geniuses the world has ever seen, are, and so far as is known, always have been, the most industrious of men; and no one has ever been permitted to look at them behind the curtain, without finding them busy—busy—beyond the measure of all ordinary human toil.

Some of the men of greatest renown in the records of history have, from motives of policy, been inclined to attribute their successes to the favoring influences of their fortune, their destiny, or their star.

But a clearer investigation into the nature of their pursuits, in the dawning period of their greatness, makes it very manifest that their fortune and their destiny were of their own carving, and that their star, of which it sounded well for purposes of policy to speak, was but the student's lamp, fed to

meteor brightness by vigilance and unwearying application. And all the ability, the tact, the knowledge, the ready preparedness, which looked like intuition, and was often regarded as inspiration, were but the natural fruits of a system of training and self-cultivation, which it was, I believe, the part of true genius to plan, and still greater genius to prosecute so thoroughly.

Your ears may weary now with the repetition, and your hearts faint at the prospect of the unceasing activity and labor that I enjoin upon you. But bear in mind, that you will find this to be in reality no infliction. And if you were looking merely to your own happiness and enjoyment, rather than to the influence that you may be enabled to exert for the good of others, you should be induced to follow it. The range of study before you is large—and herein lies its greatest attraction, that you can never exhaust it.

To refine your feelings and strengthen your minds, and thus to render you the more acceptable companions to the literary and accomplished, the study of polite literature, as it is called, should attract you. The various branches of natural science, botany, zoology, geology, and the rest, will well repay you for the devotion of your leisure moments to their cultivation. And to those whose fortunes shall fix them in the country will they more especially prove a source of constant instruction and gratification, lend an additional zest to every walk or ride, and keep before the mind a wide and delightful field for reflection. The ancients, though not so learned as we, were wiser in the attention they bestowed upon the beauties of nature; even when they could not explain her varied phenomena, they displayed their love for them by clothing them with graceful and imposing imagery. The rainbow which you have seen reduced to the result of a mere conformation of matter, was to them the Scarf of Iris: the light-footed hours preceded the car of Night; and the rosy-footed Aurora opened the horizon to permit the car of Jove to pass. When the thunder rolled, Jupiter was speaking. The Middle Age, yet more naive and poetical, peopled the air, fields, woods, and waters with a crowd of mysterious beings, who spoke to the senses and awakened in the mind a mild sentiment of faith, or healthful fear.

And though we now know that the air has no voice but the

wind and tempest, and that the wood has no animals but such as we see preserved in our museums, that there are no fairies in the green fields, and no such invisible spirits as were once thought to be watching around the fireside, you will surely find in the study of the diversified phenomena of nature a source of endless enjoyment.

Were, my friends, your vocation to be a trade, a handicraft employment or an art, to be learned mechanically or by rote, in which your individual success, or your separate fortunes were alone concerned, I should not deem it necessary so strenuously to urge you on to exertion. But in the ministry to which you are about to devote yourselves, the care of the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands of our fellow-beings—each one of which, however lowly or lofty his position, is the centre of a wide circle of domestic affections—I feel that I cannot incite you too strongly to form a present determination to make yourselves in all respects equal to your mission.

And if your lives, thus occupied, should be, by the blessing of Providence, drawn out to the length assigned by the Psalmist, how brilliant and useful through the future might be made these paths which to-morrow you will begin to tread.

Arduous they may be—must be—leading, by many a tangled pass, through thicket, field and flood; but each of you will be supported and cheered on the way by the sick, the lame and the wounded that he has succored, till at length he is enabled to emerge on the clear plain and into the open sunshine, and is finally recognised as the good man, the conscientious physician, the last hope alike of the strong and the weak in their hours of sickness and despair. This scarcely seems to me a vision of the imagination. It is your horoscope that I am casting, and it wears the shape almost of a palpable reality.

Can you not conceive for yourselves, gentlemen, such a course, and imagine now before it is accomplished—now before it is even fairly begun—with what feelings of pride and pleasure you could look back at the end of a long career thus meritoriously passed? If you can, adopt for yourselves, now, an appropriate plan of conduct, such as may be realized in the compass of a single life, and then with energy, activity and determination, strive, as far as you are permitted, to execute it. Teach yourselves to look at the achievements which you think

you may, or perhaps ought to effect; and, like the eagle seeking his eyrie on the mountain cliff, fix your eye on the object to be gained, and press on quietly, unflinchingly toward it. What fixedness this will give to your aims—how it will prevent vacillation—arrest backsliding—sweeten your toil by day and by night—make the petty, evanescent, but unavoidable ills of life dwindle into insignificance, dull the edge of slander, and blunt the arrows of the envious and malignant! Remember that this road to station and honor is, in this country especially, open to every one of you, if you have the ambition to enter upon, and the energy to pursue it. Difficulties may make the best of you at times falter—even without despairing. Would, then, that some friend could be at hand to chide and to cheer you when you despond, and, when your spirit is re-assured, to stir you, as with a clarion blast, for another spring!

Ho! reapers of life's harvest,
 Why stand with rusted blade,
 Until the night draws round you,
 And day begins to fade?

Why stand ye idle—waiting
 For reapers more to come?
 The golden morn is passing,
 Why sit ye idle—dumb?

Thrust in your sharpened sickle,
 And gather up the grain;
 The night is fast approaching
 That will not come again.

But if there be any among you who cannot or will not entertain such lofty aspirations, who is best satisfied with a sluggard's love for ease and obscurity, which allows no room in the breast for those bursting impulses that spur men on to exertion, and who, for lack of high aim and steady energy, idles time away or wastes it in riot and dissipation, wantoning without fixed object, like the butterfly, from flower to flower, God help him! So great and so sure will be his ruin, it were better for him he had never been born; better he had never come out of his chrysalis state; better he had remained a worm.

There was one who, we may well believe, would have chosen the brighter path, whose seat is vacant among you. One who lately sat in our midst, buoyant in his hopes, ardent in his im-

pulses, and successfully training for this occasion, is not here to take his place. Suddenly and awfully was he taken from us—and deeply have we sympathized with those parents, so sadly bereaved, who had expected to meet him by to-morrow's morn, crowned with the rewards he coveted. Let his memory not be forgotten by any of us—nor his tragic end.

And now, gentlemen, it needs be that we must part. God's benison be upon you, and may the winds blow kindly and the sunlight fall cheerily on your path as you go forth to the hut and to the palace, on your beneficent mission to assuage suffering and heal infirmities, and close the wounds of the sick, injured, and afflicted.

GRADUATES OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH, 1855.

At a Public Commencement, held on the 10th of March, 1855, the degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE was conferred on the following gentlemen by the HON. EDWARD KING, LL. D., President of the Institution; after which a Charge to the Graduates was delivered by PROFESSOR PANCOAST.

NAME.	STATE.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Allen, Milton	Pennsylvania.	Repose.
Allen, Thomas J.	Tennessee.	Inguinal Hernia.
Anawalt, James W.	Pennsylvania.	{ Susceptibility of Cold-blooded Animals of Inflammation.
Anthony, Wm.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Asch, Morris J.	Pennsylvania.	De Abscessu Frigido.
Ashcraft, John H.	Pennsylvania.	Intermittent Fever.
Banner, Constantine Lafayette	North Carolina.	Colitis.
Barham, R. G.	Virginia.	Acute Enteritis.
Barr, Richard Rice	North Carolina.	Physical Growth and Decay.
Barr, W. F.	Virginia.	{ Medical Properties and Uses of Veratrum Viride.
Bass, Robert E.	Virginia.	Acute Gastritis.
Bartolette, T. Miles	New Jersey.	Differential Diagnosis.
Beeler, Milton W.	Mississippi.	Childbed Fever.
Bell, Edwin R.	Ohio.	Ovarian Cysts and Tumors.
Bell, George G.	Alabama.	Puerperal Fever.
Bell, W. D.	Texas.	Pneumonia.
Bennett, Edmund	New Jersey.	Convulsions.
Besselleu, Wm. F.	South Carolina.	Endosmose and Exosmose.
Beveridge, John L.	Georgia.	{ Epidemic Dysentery in Georgia, in 1853 and 1854.
Blackford, Ben., Jr.	Virginia.	Importance of the Study of Anatomy.
Boies, Jeremiah S.	Delaware.	Vaccination.
Boswell, Lewis A.	Virginia.	Remittent Fever.
Braford, Philander Spotswood	Alabama.	Opium.
Brandt, Eli Bainbridge	Pennsylvania.	Phenomena of the Diseases of Women.
Breed, Wm. M.	Pennsylvania.	{ Sulphate of Quinia Therapeutically considered.
Breitling, Joseph	Alabama.	Scarlatina.
Brown, Bedford (M. D.)	Maryland.	Practical Bandaging.
Brown, Martin L.	North Carolina.	Typhoid Fever.
Brubaker, J. C.	Pennsylvania.	Dentition.
Bryan, Cyrus	Pennsylvania.	Remittent Bilious Fever.
Buchanan, G. W.	Missouri.	The Physician's Life.
Buckwell, Edward G.	Ohio.	Ovulation and Menstruation.
Buffington, John F.	Maryland.	Necroscopy.
Buffington, John N.	Virginia.	Epidemic Cholera.
Butler, A. B.	Ohio.	Properties of Wahoo.
Cahall, Lawrence M.	Delaware.	Croup.
Callaghan, Arthur	Missouri.	Phenomena of Inflammation.
Campbell, Westlee M.	North Carolina.	Oblique Inguinal Hernia.
Cato, James F.	Georgia.	Intermittent Fever.
Chew, Henry B., Jr.	Maryland.	Apoplexy.
Chrisman, Burke	Virginia.	Pneumonia.
Clark, Hobson	Virginia.	Stomachal Digestion.
Clark, Joseph M.	Massachusetts.	Insanity.
Cole, John P.	New Jersey.	Pleuritis.
Comfort, Wm. A.	Canada West.	Cause of the Heart's Action.
Cowan, George	Kentucky.	Relations of Psychology to Physiology.
Cowell, J. Geo.	Massachusetts.	Croup.
Craven, Edmund R.	Pennsylvania.	Neuralgia.
Crothers, Robert W.	Illinois.	Constipation accompanying Pregnancy.
Curd, John R.	Virginia.	Yellow Fever.
Dalton, George O.	Massachusetts.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Davies, William B.	Virginia.	Inguinal Hernia.
Davis, James S.	Mississippi.	Cholera Infantum.
De Barres, Ph.	Cuba.	Les Signes Physiques de la Pleurésie.
Dean, Samuel Henry	Georgia.	Puerperal Fever.
Denise, Jacob C.	Ohio.	Absorption.
Dickerson, Robert J.	Alabama.	Pathological Anatomy of Tubercle.

NAME.	STATE.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Dickson, Lycurgus A.	Tennessee.	Menstruation.
Dieffenbacher, Philip L.	Illinois.	Hope, a Hygienic and Therapeutic Agent.
Dobyns, R. L. H.	Virginia.	Typhoid Fever.
Donnelly, Charles Henry	Canada West.	Abortion.
Dreher, Jurias G.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Dunham, Albright	New York.	Metro-peritonitis.
Failor, Benjamin M.	Ohio.	Intermittent Fever.
Fant, Samuel F.	South Carolina.	Typhus Fever.
Feay, John	Pennsylvania.	Cynanche Trachealis.
Finlay, Charles	Cuba.	Capillarity applied to Physiology.
Finlayson, William H.	North Carolina.	Peritonitis.
Finley, Calvin G.	South Carolina.	Bilious Remittent Fever.
Fischer, W. Emil	Prussia.	{ De Consuetudinis et Idiosyncrasia vi in
Fisler, Jacob T.	New Jersey.	{ Medicaminum Effectum Exhibita.
Fleming, Andrew	Pennsylvania.	{ Intermittent Fever.
Flournoy, David	Virginia.	{ Action of the Alkaline Chlorides on Calomel.
Ford, George W.	Pennsylvania.	{ Hæmoptysis.
Freas, H. L.	Pennsylvania.	{ Etiology of Phthisis.
Frederick, Edward J.	South Carolina.	{ Rubeola.
Gabby, R. S.	Ohio.	{ Capillary Circulation.
Garnett, O. V.	Kentucky.	{ Pleurisy.
Garnett, Thomas N.	Virginia.	{ Hydrophobia.
Graham, Leonidas J.	Alabama.	{ Pneumonia.
Gray, Alexander R.	Pennsylvania.	{ Digestion.
Gray, John W.	Alabama.	{ The Protein Group.
Groom, Evan J.	Pennsylvania.	{ Hernia Inguinalis.
Gross, Ferdinand H.	Pennsylvania.	{ Yellow Fever.
Guild, James, Jr.	Alabama.	{ Peculiar Management of a Case of Labor.
Gwin, Robert D.	Tennessee.	{ Yellow Fever.
Hagenbuch, William A.	Ohio.	{ Respiration.
Hall, Geo. W.	Illinois.	{ Intermittent Fever.
Hall, R. F.	Georgia.	{ Effects and Treatment of the Poison of the
Hamilton, John W.	Pennsylvania.	{ Rattlesnake.
Hamilton, Swithen N.	Virginia.	{ Inflammation of the Cervix Uteri.
Hanly, Michael A.	Pennsylvania.	{ Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Harding, Philander H.	Maine.	{ Dysentery.
Hardwick, J. R.	Georgia.	{ Digestion.
Harris, Wm. H.	Pennsylvania.	{ Inflammation.
Harriss, Samuel G.	Virginia.	{ Scarlatina.
Harvey, William C. (M. D.)	Missouri.	{ Concussion of the Brain.
Haslett, John D. S.	Pennsylvania.	{ Physiology of Digestion.
Haynie, James M.	Alabama.	{ Remittent Fever.
Hebble, Joseph	Ohio.	{ Scarlatina.
Heddens, William J.	Kentucky.	{ Duties, Responsibilities, and Pleasures of
Herbst, Wm. S., Jr.	Pennsylvania.	{ a Physician.
Hill, Joseph	South Carolina.	{ Typhoid Fever.
Hinchman, B. (M. D.)	Pennsylvania.	{ Physical Education of Females.
Hitt, Willis M.	Indiana.	{ Pneumonitis.
Holman, Henry W.	Virginia.	{ Sleep.
Hopkins, Benjamin C.	Delaware.	{ Relation of Age to Disease.
Hopkins, Benjamin F.	Virginia.	{ Benefits of Sickness and Pleasures of Con-
Hoskins, Wm.	Virginia.	{ valescence.
Houston, John	Pennsylvania.	{ Typhoid Fever.
Hudson, William M.	Connecticut.	{ Alcohol, Chemically and Therapeutically
Hume, Quintus R.	Virginia.	{ Considered.
Hunt, David G.	Georgia.	{ Pleuritis.
Hunt, William Henry	Kentucky.	{ Surgical Means Employed to Arrest Trau-
Hunter, Samuel B.	Maine.	{ matic Hemorrhage.
Ingram, S. L.	Virginia.	{ Erysipelas.
Irvin, George	Pennsylvania.	{ Formation of Callus in Fracture.
Irvin, William	Pennsylvania.	{ Fractures of the Femur.
Jackson, John S.	Virginia.	{ Fractures.
Jennings, Robert B.	Virginia.	{ Cynanche Trachealis.
Jernigan, Charles H.	Alabama.	{ Typhoid Fever.
		{ Entero-mesenteric Fever.
		{ Erysipelas.
		{ Puerperal Fever.
		{ Scarlatina.
		{ Cholera Infantum in the Valley of Virginia
		{ in the Summers of 1853 and '54.
		{ Pleurisy.

NAME.	STATE.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Johnston, James	Pennsylvania.	Autumnal Remittent Fever.
Jones, Denwood T.	Maryland.	Amenorrhœa.
Jones, James Y.	Virginia.	Gunshot Wounds.
Jones, Joseph Addison,	Virginia.	Cholera Infantum.
Jones, R. Augustus	Alabama.	Yellow Fever.
Jones, William W.	Georgia.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Kane, John K., Jr.	Pennsylvania.	Albuminuria.
Kay, Isaac F.	Pennsylvania.	Traumatic Hemorrhage.
Kennedy, Maxwell	Pennsylvania.	Gout.
King, John F.	District Columbia.	Puerperal Convulsions.
Kuhn, Louis De Barth (M. D.)	Pennsylvania.	Fractures of the Radius.
Leitch, J. Lewis	Virginia.	Etiology.
Lewis, James E.	Virginia.	Dysentery.
Lewitt, Wm.	Michigan.	Delirium Tremens.
Lindsay, Andrew	Pennsylvania.	Hydrangea Arborescens.
Logan, Samuel	Pennsylvania.	Dysentery.
Lowman, Wm. G.	Pennsylvania.	Erysipelas.
Lumpkin, Samuel P.	Georgia.	Carbuncle.
Lynn, B. W.	Indiana.	Medical Superstition.
McClelland, Freeman	Pennsylvania.	Medical Psychology.
McCorkle, Wm. A.	Virginia.	Chronic Gastritis.
McDowell, Geo. M.	Georgia.	Acute Endogastritis.
McEwen, Christopher	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
McKinney, J. W.	Illinois.	Colitis.
McLeod, John	Alabama.	Puerperal Fever.
McMullen, James	Pennsylvania.	Erysipelas.
McPherson, Geo. E.	Pennsylvania.	Pneumonia.
McPherson, John H.	Virginia.	Scarlatina.
Mackey, Alexander S.	Virginia.	Anthelmintics.
Maddox, John Z.	Georgia.	Typhoid Pneumonia.
Madill, Thomas F.	Pennsylvania.	Habitual Constipation.
Magill, Thomas	Pennsylvania.	Eclampsia Gravidarum et Parturientium.
Maris, Edward	Pennsylvania.	Mental Development.
Markle, John Gideon	Pennsylvania.	{ Remittent and Intermittent Fever of the Susquehanna.
May, John R.	Virginia.	Scarlet Fever.
Miller, James S.	Pennsylvania.	Rubeola.
Mills, Nathaniel J.	Kentucky.	Pneumonia.
Milton, Harvey Oliver	Alabama.	Yellow Fever.
Moody, Milus W.	Mississippi.	Dysentery.
Moore, Alexander P.	Arkansas.	Cystitis.
Moore, John A.	North Carolina.	{ Acute Dysentery of 1854, in Orange County, N. C.
Morgan, James	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Morrow, Wm. L.	Pennsylvania.	Intermittent Fever.
Moss, Wm.	Pennsylvania.	Pulmonary Tubercles.
Murry, John Y.	Mississippi.	Menstruation.
Myers, W. H.	Ohio.	{ Excretions an Index to Organic Changes in the System.
Nash, Miles H.	Florida.	Menstruation.
Newman, Wm. H.	Kentucky.	Anæsthesia.
Nichol, John	New York.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
Nicholson, John C.	Tennessee.	Febris Remittens.
Ogburn, John F.	Virginia.	Acute Dysentery.
Ohl, Josiah G.	Pennsylvania.	Hysteria.
Osgood, William	Pennsylvania.	Le Moral sur le Physique.
Overton, Wm. S.	Virginia.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.
Park, William H.	Ohio.	Dysentery.
Patton, Thomas	Ohio.	Dysentery.
Payzant, Elias N.	Nova Scotia.	Mortification by Cold.
Peebles, P. W.	Mississippi.	Secretion of the Bile.
Pinkard, H. M.	Virginia.	Physiology of Digestion.
Pinson, Washington S.	South Carolina.	Bilious Remittent Fever.
Plaisted, E. Freeman	New Hampshire.	Physical Signs of Phthisis.
Plummer, Gardiner H.	Indiana.	Homœopathia.
Pope, Chandler M.	Georgia.	Amaurosis.
Pope, Willis	Alabama.	Inguinal Hernia.
Porter, Benjamin F.	Pennsylvania.	Intermittent Fever.
Price, Robert A.	Virginia.	Gastric Digestion.
Quinn, John H.	Ohio.	{ Action of Therapeutic Agents introduced into the System.
Ramsay, Wilson C.	North Carolina.	Typhoid Fever.
Ramsey, William P.	Pennsylvania.	Menorrhagia.

NAME.	STATE.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.
Ransberry, John W.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlatina.
Ratliff, Charles C.	Mississippi.	Intermittent Fever.
Rawls, Elijah H.	Georgia.	Typhoid Fever.
Reeve, James T. (M. D.)	New York.	Acute Peritonitis.
Reese, Charles E.	Alabama.	Dyspepsia.
Riley, John G.	Georgia.	Yellow Fever.
Ringwalt, Samuel	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
Rogers, James Henry	New York.	Medical Mutations.
Rowland, Wm. A.	Georgia.	Pleuritis.
Rucker, Wm. P.	Virginia.	Physiology of Digestion.
Runyon, Thomas H.	Kentucky.	Intermittent Fever.
Russell, Leonidas.	Indiana.	Elevation of the Medical Profession.
Rutledge, Jacob I.	Maryland.	Scarlatina.
Sarver, William	Pennsylvania.	Typhoid Fever.
Scott, Daniel S.	Arkansas.	Anatomy of the Human Liver.
Scott, Christopher H.	Mississippi.	Chronic Inflammation of the Uterus.
Selman, David	Mississippi.	Measles.
Shepherd, James B.	Virginia.	Physiology of Digestion.
Sherrod, John J.	Tennessee.	Typhoid Fever.
Shreve, J. Ridgway,	New Jersey.	Varicocele.
Simmons, W. A.	North Carolina.	Gonorrhœa.
Simms, H. C. (M. D.)	District Columbia.	Tetanus.
Sims, Joseph B.	Kentucky.	Typhoid Fever.
Smith, Chauncey M.	New York.	Variola.
Smith, Hosea H.	New Hampshire.	Variola.
Smith, Joseph F.	Mississippi.	{ Physical and Chemical Properties of the Blood.
Spears, Abraham Kellar	Kentucky.	Uses of Water in Medicine and Surgery.
Spencer, Cadwallader C.	Ohio.	Asiatic Cholera.
Sproul, Samuel M.	Missouri.	Ovarian Dropsy.
Stavelly, Wm. R.	Pennsylvania.	Imperforate Anus.
Stewart, David P.	Pennsylvania.	Puerperal Fever.
Stewart, Samuel F.	Pennsylvania.	Dysentery.
Strachan, Joseph Blackwood	Virginia.	Inguinal Hernia.
Strother, Robert C.	Virginia.	Acute Dysentery.
Swift, D. D.	Pennsylvania.	Gunshot Wounds.
Tate, John M.	Virginia.	Opium.
Thomas, David B.	North Carolina.	{ Epidemic Dysentery in North Carolina in 1854.
Thomas, Robert Y. H.	South Carolina.	Fracture.
Thomson, Wm.	Pennsylvania.	Fracture of the Patella.
Thompson, Kimbro	Virginia.	Inflammation.
Todd, William C.	Pennsylvania.	Delirium Tremens.
Townsend, A. K. P.	Maine.	Dyspepsia.
Turner, Edward J.	Virginia.	Acute Gastritis.
Turner, Thomas	Virginia.	Intermittent Fever.
Upshaw, Wm. T.	Tennessee.	{ Difference between Animals and Vegeta- bles.
Vansant, John	Virginia.	Inanition.
Wallace R. S.	Pennsylvania.	Acute Dysentery.
Warden, Jacob B.	Virginia.	Colitis.
Washington, H. W. M.	Virginia.	Uterine Hemorrhage.
Weiser, Josiah S.	Pennsylvania.	Colo-rectitis.
Welch, Samuel M.	Kentucky.	Use and Abuse of Medicine.
Wells, J. Ralston	Pennsylvania.	Puerperal Fever.
Whalley, James G.	Georgia.	Femoral Hernia.
White, James Z.	Virginia.	Femoral Hernia.
White, Walter T.	Mississippi.	Measles.
Wilkerson, Wm. Washington	Alabama.	Oxalate of Lime as a Urinary Deposit.
Willcoxson, Levi J.	Georgia.	Typhoid Fever.
Willett, E. Miles	Kentucky.	Datura Stramonium.
Willis, George M.	Georgia.	Inflammation.
Winsborough, Jos. W.	Virginia.	Ergot and its Uses in Cases of Labor.
Wolfe, David E.	Delaware.	Dysentery.
Wood, Sidney S.	North Carolina.	Scarlatina.
Woodson, Philip T.	Georgia.	Typhous Pneumonia.
Woodward, Wm. W.	Missouri.	Necramia.
Worthington, Thomas E.	Kentucky.	Catarrhal and Purulent Ophthalmia.
Young, Alex. H.	Tennessee.	Morbus Brightii.
Young, William P.	District Columbia.	Erysipelas.

Total, 257.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON,
Dean pro tempore.